

WHITEHALL—May 31.

The following Addresses of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, having been transmitted by the Earl of Leven, his Majesty's High Commissioner, to his Grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, have been by him presented to the King; which Addresses his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

This letter which I have placed your Majesty to address to this meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was received with the most profound respect and gratitude.

We account ourselves highly honoured by the representation of the Royal Person in our General Assembly as the gracious symbol of the connection between the Church and the State. We have beheld with much satisfaction in many preceding years this high office committed to a Nobleman, whose warm attachment to your Majesty, whose hereditary affection for the Church of Scotland, whose steady regard to religion, and whose many amiable virtues render him eminently qualified to answer every purpose of the trust with which he is invested; and we receive your Majesty's renewed appointment of the Earl of Leven and Melville as a pledge of the paternal love with which you have unceasingly regarded us.

We rely with entire confidence upon the solemn assurances of your Majesty's determination to maintain and preserve the Church of Scotland in the complete enjoyment of all its just rights and privileges; and we shall study upon all occasions to conduct ourselves in such a manner as may entitle us to hope for the continuance of your Royal approbation.

Your Majesty's donation of one thousand pounds, for the propagation of Christian knowledge in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, was received with the sincerest gratitude, as a renewed instance of your persevering attention to the religious interests of the people committed to our care, and it shall be our endeavour to apply it with fidelity to the pious purpose for which it is bestowed.

Placed in the perilous days so well described in your Majesty's most gracious letter, when the very principles of religion and morality are denied by some, and confounded by others; and when wicked men have derided every thing which is grave and just, and holy, we have unshaken consolation in thinking that we live under the reign of a Prince whose exemplary piety adorns the throne, who condescends to mention with approbation the zeal of the Church of Scotland, who calls us by his authority to an undeviating perseverance in the discharge of our duty, and assures us of all the encouragement and support which the circumstances of the times require.

We listen with the most profound respect to the solemn charge which we receive from your Majesty, and it is our determined resolution, in compliance with that charge, and in fulfilment of the duties of our sacred office, that we will, through the strength of the Lord Jesus, be instant at all seasons in seeking after truth, in defending, teaching, and spreading it; that we will labour by precept and by example, to aid the cause of religion and virtue in the world; that we will endeavour to dispel the dangerous delusions of an arrogant and vain philosophy, and of science falsely so called; and in all our ministrations will direct the minds of the people over whom we exercise the pastoral care to the revealed will of Almighty God as the only infallible standard of truth and perfect rule of manners. We feel the sacred obligations of which your Majesty is graciously pleased to remind us, that arise from our being, in the words of our Great Master, "a City set upon a Hill." And we look up to him for those influences of his Spirit which we enable us to frame our decisions that they may secure the respect of our brethren, and may guide them in all matters of doctrine and discipline.

Conscious of the aid which we receive from Heaven, we cease not to offer our fervent prayers to the Supreme Disposer of all events, beseeching him to avert from these kingdoms those errors which have brought ruin and desolation upon all who have embraced them. We bless the Lord our God, who, because he loved us, hath raised up a succession of Princes in the illustrious House of Hanover to be the nursing fathers of his Church. We pray that it may please him to prosper all your Majesty's designs for the good of the Church of Scotland, and the advancement of the Christian religion; and, relying upon his Almighty protection, we trust that, under the wise and vigorous administration of your Majesty's Government, our ecclesiastical establishment, which has been cherished with warm affection by the people of Scotland, and which has been the means of diffusing amongst all ranks the knowledge and the principles of pure and undivided religion, shall be preserved from being shaken by external violence, or undermined by the machinations of secret foes.

That the best blessings of Heaven may descend upon your Majesty, upon our gracious Queen Charlotte, upon the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family; that your Majesty may long continue to reign in the hearts of a pious, loyal, free, and happy people; and that after swaying the British Sceptre for many years with felicity and renown, you may be received into those regions where an unfading crown awaits the faithful, are the earnest prayers of,

May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders, met in this General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by WILLIAM MOODIE, Moderator.

Edinburgh, May 25, 1799.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met in the General Assembly, beg leave to approach the Throne with sentiments of the most affectionate attachment to your Majesty's person and Government.

Beholding with reverence the conduct of Providence in the permission of these calamitous events, which for years past have afflicted and desolated so many of the neighbouring nations, we feel the most lively gratitude to Almighty God when we contemplate the prosperous condition of Great Britain. Preserved by the wisdom of your Majesty's Councils from the traitorous attempts made to disturb its internal tranquillity, this happy country flourishes even in the midst of war, and, communicating to its allies a portion of its own vigour, it has been justly regarded as the great bulwark raised by Divine Providence for resisting the progress of those destructive principles which threatened the total subversion of religion and good government in every quarter of the world.

We are sincerely grieved to learn that there are still among us men insensible to the inestimable blessings we enjoy, but we trust that their numbers are daily decreasing; and your Majesty may be assured that the Church of Scotland, faithful to her duty, will in her proper sphere co-operate zealously with the Civil Power in counteracting their insidious designs. We have reason to think that the blessings of your Majesty's paternal Government, aided by the salutary restraints imposed on the licentiousness of our fellow-subjects who were formerly discontented; and we are persuaded that the great body of the people under our charge, notwithstanding the arduous labours employed to agitate and divide them, continue firmly attached to the religious and civil Constitution of their country, and deeply interested in whatever may have any tendency to strengthen its security, and to transmit it unimpaired to the latest posterity.

Amidst the general satisfaction with which we contemplate the state of the country, we embrace, with peculiar pleasure, the first opportunity which our meeting affords us of congratulating your Majesty on the splendid naval victories gained in the course of last year by your Majesty's arms at the Mouth of the Nile, and on the coast of Ireland, under the conduct of Lord Nelson, and Sir John Borlase Warren; Victories, honourable in the highest degree to the good and gallant men by whom they were achieved, highly conducive to national security, and most important in their consequences to the general issue of the war. And while our devout acknowledgments rise to the Lord of Hosts, from whom alone cometh wisdom and strength, on account of the brilliant events, which, under your Majesty's more immediate administration, have contributed so much to the advantage of the common cause, we have beheld also, with the most grateful satisfaction, the rapid tide of victory which has followed of late the arms of your Majesty's allies on the Continent; and we cherish the hope that, by a continuation of success, your Majesty will be soon enabled, in concert with your allies, to bring this arduous contest to a termination glorious to our country, and salutary to the general interests of Europe.

That Almighty God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, may protect your Majesty's person, direct your Councils, and prosper your administration; that he may bless our gracious Queen Charlotte, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family; and that after reign-

ing long with wisdom and felicity over a free, happy, and grateful people, you may receive that Crown of Righteousness which fadeth not away, are the earnest prayers of,

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Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by WILLIAM MOODIE, Moderator.

Edinburgh, May 25, 1799.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE—June 1, 1799.

Copy of a letter from Captain JOHN CLEMENTS to EVAN PEAN, Esq. dated Leith, 29th May 1799.

SIR,

You will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the French lugger privateer, mounting fourteen guns, and carrying sixty men, arrived here this day; she was taken on the 20th instant, off the Scaw, by his Majesty's sloop of war Kite, on her return with the convoy from Elsinour. I am, &c.

JOHN CLEMENTS.

Commissioner in the Fourth or Dumfriesshire Regiment of North British Militia.

Captain Charles Riddell to be Major; Captain-Lieutenant Alexander Campbell to be Captain; Lieutenant Andrew Watson to be Captain-Lieutenant. All dated March 21, 1799. Ensign George Pott to be Lieutenant; dated March 25, 1799. Ensign Daniel Morrison to be Lieutenant; dated April 12, 1799. Daniel Morrison to be Ensign; dated March 25, 1799; William Manford to be Ensign; dated April 12, 1799.

JUNE 1.

Paris Journals have been received to the 30th of May:

They contain an official report from General Moreau and the General of Division Grouchy, announcing some advantages obtained over the Austrians and Russians after they had passed the Po, on the 11th and 12th of May. A long and obstinate action is stated to have taken place between some French and Russian corps near Bassignano, where the latter had crossed the river. The Russians were attacked on their left flank and their front—2000 are said to have been drowned; the Russian General Schubarff, who commanded in this action, was killed, and between 700 and 800 prisoners, with 5 cannon, a standard, &c. were taken.

A courier is said to have arrived from General Buonaparte, who, it is stated, left that General at Jerusalem on the 10th of February.

The Journals also contain a report of the Spanish fleet, consisting of 19 sail of the line, having appeared off Toulon. The Monitor of the 28th ult. gives this intelligence on the authority of letters from Marseilles, which state that the Spanish Consul at that port had set out for Toulon, in consequence of having learned that the fleet had arrived there.

The Pope is removed from Briancon to Valence.

Jean Debry is elected President of the Council of Five Hundred. His philippics against Austria and England, whose cabinets he infamously perfils in charging with the assassination of the French Plenipotentiaries at Rastadt, may have procured him this promotion.

Mr Newland intimated to the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange Mr Pitt's wish to have some conversation with the monied interest on Monday next, relative to the ensuing loan. It is generally understood that the Minister will on that day state the sum which he wants, and the funds in which he wishes the loan to be made; and on Wednesday he will fee the same party again to receive their biddings. It is believed, that he desires to make a loan of 13,000,000, and to stipulate for an additional issue of 3,500,000, of Exchequer bills, which is understood to cover a foreign subsidy, and to be provided for hereafter.

As to the new taxes, it is currently reported, that an addition to the assessed duties is that to which he chiefly looks, as being the resource upon which he can, with the utmost confidence, repose for production, and with the least possible increase of expence. In 1798, the tax on windows and houses, which is the chief part of the assessed taxes, was raised full one-third, under the shape of a regulation.

A new issue of Exchequer bills to the amount of 150,000, was made on Thursday, and were bought up as soon as Mr Goldsmith offered them in the market. They are receivable on the 6th instalment of the intended loan.

The stocks experienced a sensible rise yesterday. The outward bound East India fleet is expected to sail from Portsmouth in the course of the ensuing week, as is the Lancaster, with Sir R. Curtis's flag, for the Cape.

The Arethusa, of 38 guns, on Friday arrived at Portsmouth, having left the True Briton, Glatton, Walmer Castle, Preston, Boddam, Maniship, Sir Edward Hughes, William Pitt, Lord Thurlow, and Alfred Indianen, with which she sailed on the 2d April, on 21st of the same month, in lat. 30. 12. long. 19. 30. in returning from whence she fell in with and captured La Frépone, from Bourdeaux to St Domingo, and La Julie, (formerly the Prince Earnest packet,) from France to the Isles of Bourbon, &c.

On Wednesday last the Guildford, Sacker, from Königsburg, laden with yarn, valued at about 25,000, and the Rover, Wilson, from Riga, laden with hemp and yarn, both of Hull, were taken by two French privateers, about eight leagues from the Spurn; the former by the Virginia lugger, Captain Anthony Mulard, carrying 14 guns and 50 men, out four days from Calais; and the latter, by a brig cutter. Captain Sacker and part of his crew were put on board a Berwick fishing smack, and from thence on board a pilot-boat belonging to Hull, where they arrived on Saturday. The brig-cutter was seen off Dimlington on Sunday. The above information being communicated to Lieut. O'Neil commander of the Prince de Cobourg cutter, then lying in Hull roads, he failed immediately in quest of those privateers, and we hope in a short time to hear a good account of those depredators.

The House of Commons met on Saturday, and forwarded the bills on their table.

OATLANDS FETE.

The day was most unfavourable to this magnificent fete. It rained the whole day, and all the brilliancy of that part of the entertainment which depended on the weather was lost. Six tents, all corresponding with each other, were erected on the lawn, in which dinner was served to one hundred and sixty of the principal nobility. The royal party dined in the Conservatory, and they sat down twenty in number. The Princess of Wales was not present. The wetness of the day not merely made the tents uncomfortable, but the decorations of confectiory were damped on the tables. Nothing could be more superb than the plan of the fete! Though the entertainment was a modern *dejeuner*, the

whole was in the style of an ancient dinner, and both the ladies and gentlemen were full dress. The invitations were confined to the highest order of the nobility, and the whole was conducted with attention to the most perfect rules of etiquette, the company taking their places according to precedence.

The dancing commenced about five o'clock, and here also the rule of precedence was observed, the couples preserving their places through the whole afternoon. The Princess Augusta and the Duke of Kent led the two first dances, and her Royal Highness led down the third and fourth with the Marquis of Huntley. The first dance was Ramah Droog.

2. Miss Murray of Auchtermure. Between the second and third dance, their Majesties desiring to see the Highland reel danced in its genuine purity, a reel was danced by the Marquis of Huntley and Lady Georgina Gordon, Colonel Erskine, and Lady Charlotte Durham, in which they displayed all the elastic motion, hereditary character, and boundless variety of the Scottish dance.

3. The Tartan Plaidie, or Lady Lowdon's Strathspey.

4. Lady Harriot Hope's Reel. After a short interval, in which the company took tea, the ball recommenced, and the enchanting tune of 5. Mrs Garden of Troup's Strathspey, called by the Princess Augusta, was danced twice over by all the set.

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF ANCIENTS.

SITTING OF MAY 15.

An address was read from the inhabitants of Grenoble, lamenting the disasters experienced by the French armies in Italy, and denouncing General Scherer as the principal author of them. He is particularly accused in the following passage:—"Legislators and Directors, the public voice accuses the Ex-Minister of War, the Ex-General Scherer, as the cause of all our calamities and all our reverses, first as Minister, and next as General. This man, as sly as he is cowardly, was found concealed in a farm at the time of the battle of the 5th of April, and he left it only at the moment when the General of Artillery caused the guns to be fired against the houses of the farm, in which he thought there was a part of the enemy's army."

After a short discussion, the address was referred to the Directory.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

SITTING OF MAY 15.

BERLIER made the following report in the name of the Financial Commission:

"In circumstances less urgent than the present, it would have been sufficient for your commission to furnish you with the result of the report which was made to you yesterday. But when our wants are real, it would be a criminal inattention to be silent upon the insufficiency of the revenues, and not to occupy ourselves immediately on the means for supplying the deficit. We have no other power over past depredations than to submit them to a strict enquiry. Would you believe that in the month of last Vendémiaire, before the requisitionists and conscripts were called into action, the accounts for the payment of the troops were calculated at the rate of 437,000 men in actual service, without including the troops in Egypt and Holland? Would you believe, that to complete the number of 68,000 cavalry, it was necessary to purchase 40,000 horses? The commission would deem itself unworthy of your confidence, and guilty of treason against the nation, if it did not propose to you to demand of the Directory, by a message, documents properly detailed, for the purpose of tracing the authors of so many calamities."

"We have been informed by messages of the existence of a considerable deficit. If the Directory wishes that the public service should be carried on, we also desire it. From the instant at which the Republican troops saw their valour betrayed—from the instant when intelligence of the execrable crime committed at Rastadt by order of the ————, was announced throughout the Republic—when a general cry was heard, of 'Vengeance! Men! Money!' numerous battalions were levied on all sides, organized; but their courage would be impotent, if it were not to be rendered by useful pecuniary resources."

"Shall we raise a war-tax? The affirmative cannot be doubtful. Shall this tax be imposed upon presumed properties? Such a measure would be arbitrary and unjust. It would open the door to a multitude of recriminations and complaints, would experience delays, and its product would be uncertain and of little value."

"The tax imposed by the necessity of war and national vengeance, which the commission is about to submit to you, is placed upon the following grounds:

1. There shall be raised a tenth by the live in addition to the landed contribution. This resource will produce twenty-one millions.

2. There shall be raised a tenth by the live in addition to the personal contribution, which shall commence with the indigent class, but this addition shall be progressive and proportionate to the different classes of the persons contributing. The product is estimated at fifteen millions.

3. The last rate made with respect to the contribution for doors and windows shall be doubled. The poor who have only two openings to their dwellings shall be excepted. The product is calculated at from six to seven millions.

4. Augmentation of a tenth by the live on the registering of articles. The amount two millions and a half for the remainder of the year.

5. Augmentation of the duty on post letters. A letter taxed at six shall pay nine fous. The product two millions.

6. Augmentation of the stamp duties. Amount two millions.

These branches of additional contribution do not rise to any arbitrary measures, and will produce about fifty millions for the 7th year.

But as this sum does not complete that which is demanded by the Directory, it shall be filled up by a deduction of the salaries of public officers, and by economy and the retrenchment of all useless expences.—The Commission is engaged in attending with the greatest vigilance to the last object. The country, threatened as it is, requires the exertion of all its resources; but it is particularly by re-establishing order and economy in all the branches of administration, that the public spirit will be enabled to rise with vigour from that kind of apathy in which it is plunged. When it shall thus be restored to its original energy, it will find every sacrifice, light imposed upon it by the safety of the State."

PARIS—May 20.

A private courier arrived yesterday evening at one of the principal banking-houses at Paris, with the intelligence that the army of Naples has effected a junction with that of Moreau, who is still at Tortona. It is further added, that previously to the junction an action took place, in which we took 4000 prisoners.

MAY 21.

The junction of the army of Naples, under the command of General Macdonald, with that of General Moreau, gains every additional credit. It is stated that this important manœuvre was executed from the 9th to the 11th of May, in presence of an enemy superior in number. Instead of 4000 prisoners, it is now said that we killed or made prisoners 8000 Austrians and Russians. The French army was at the same time obliged to engage the rebels of Onelle and Loano, who had been excited by the Austrians; but the intrepidity of the soldiers, their confidence in their present Generals, and their first success, triumphed over all obstacles, and proved to their enemies that they were again about to counter the conquerors of Arcola and Lodi.

MAY 23.

General Massena has received letters from General Moreau, stating, that a junction has been effected between General Macdonald's army and his own, and the former is in Tuscany, from whence it is advancing to the Po. The corps of Klenau, which was in the environs of Ferrara, has precipitately retreated. Moreau keeps the enemy at bay on the side of the Tefino, and Macdonald is approaching Mantua by Reggio and Modena, for the purpose of raising the blockade of that fortress, and uncovering the left wing of the Austrian army.

It appears that they are about to follow the plan of the campaign of the 2d year, and to force the allied army to a speedy retreat by manœuvring on its rear. Moreau receives considerable reinforcements by the way of Nice, Mount Genis and the Vallais. They are estimated at 50,000 men.

The insurgents in the Canton of Uri have destroyed the Devil's bridge, which was a great curiosity, to prevent the Cisalpins from entering that district.

MAY 24.

A courier has arrived at Paris, who left Buonaparte at Jerusalem on the 10th of February. At the time of his departure, Buonaparte was in excellent health, and the army were also very healthy; it had suffered little from disease or climate, and amounted to about 100,000 men, in consequence of the recruits which it had collected. Buonaparte had received great assistance from one Barthelemy, formerly a Chief of the Mamelukes, an active and enterprising man, possessed of great influence, particularly with the Greeks.

Our cavalry presented a magnificent spectacle; it was completely mounted on Arabian horses; in short, every thing announced a conquest already secured, so that all efforts of the coalesced Powers to deprive us of it would be vain, even if the safe arrival of our squadron in the Mediterranean had not afforded us a thousand new means of succouring Buonaparte, and sending him the reinforcements of which he may stand in need.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Official Report of the operations of the Army of Italy, addressed to the Executive Directory by the Commander in Chief, General Moreau, and the General of Division, Etienne Grouchy, Chief of the Staff, ad interim. (Without date.)

The Army of Italy, placed between the Po and the Tanaro, its right at Alessandria and its left at Valence in possession of Caselle and Verucce by strong detachments was in a state to make the enemy repent any attempt to pass the Po or the Tanaro. Effectually on the 11th of May, after having made dispositions in different points, he gained a passage over the Po, but the skillful and rigorous arrangements of the Adjutant-General, Garreau, who commanded the left wing of the division of General Grenier, succeeded in defeating the designs of the Austrians. All those who passed to the right bank were either killed or taken prisoners. A single battalion, commanded by Dupelin, Chief of Battalion, made 500 Austrians lay down their arms. On the 12th in the morning, a body of 7000 Russians crossed the Po at Bassignano, with confidence, and directed their chief attack on Pecetto. General Moreau had foreseen that attack, and had therefore disposed the division of Grenier in a manner proper to receive them, which he did with intrepidity. His division, however, maintained its ground against the enemy with difficulty, when the arrival of fresh troops, and the ability and distinguished courage of the Chief of Brigade, Gardanne, who commanded them, began to repulse the enemy.

At the same instant the division of Victor, which the Commander in Chief ordered to advance with all possible haste, having appeared on the heights of Pecetto, the Russians were attacked both on their left flank and in front. The action was long and desperate; a country house, situated in the center of the attack, was taken and retaken several times. At length the enemy gave way on all sides, the village of Bassignano was carried, and the Russians were driven into the river, and upwards of 2000 of them drowned. Their commander, General Schubarff, was killed. From 7 to 8000 prisoners, five pieces of cannon, a standard, a number of covered waggon, and the baggage of the enemy, and the proofs of the constant valour of our troops. The artillery was fired in the most effective manner. General Quenal having been wounded in the arm, was replaced by the Piedmontese General Colli, who, as well on that occasion as since he has been with the army, has given repeated proofs of talents and intrepidity. Several officers of the Staff were obliged to quit the field of battle, and among others was the aid-de-camp Captain Faugeros, who had a leg shattered by a petard, a wound in the head, and his horse killed under him. Our loss amounts to 300 men killed or wounded.

The Commander in Chief promoted to the rank of General of Brigade on the field of battle, the Chief of Brigade Gardanne, and the Adjutant-General Garreau. He also appointed the Aides-de-camp Grenier and Faugeros Chiefs of Squadrons.

Head Quarters of the Army of Italy.

Alessandria, May 21.

Since the entrance of the enemy into Milan, our weak army has avoided every kind of engagement, and effected its retreat towards Turin, to re-ascend the Po, and to advance to the environs of Tortona and Alessandria. That movement, which no doubt the enemy did not foresee, has been executed; and Moreau, by maintaining himself in this position, is preparing to take advantage of the weakness of the enemy, in consequence of the considerable detachment which he sent to oppose the army of Naples, and prevent its junction with Moreau. The junction cannot happen until the beginning of next month; and as it will probably succeed, our disasters will have been only temporary, and the enemy,

by expending his strength, will be obliged to retreat in his turn. It is absolutely necessary for France to send considerable reinforcements to Italy, and particularly Piedmont, where insurrections prevail that might prove dangerous to the rear of our army. A large force is required to suppress them. Several Frenchmen have been already killed, and two Generals, Carra Saint Cyr and Maffien, formerly Chief of the Staff, were made prisoners within these few days, though protected by a strong effort. Our head quarters are at Alessandria, strong efforts. Our troops extend as far as Novi, by which our army preserves the communication with Genoa and the Italian Republic. The treasure of the army was sent to Genoa, where it arrived yesterday, and we expect the Genoese will come to our assistance.

ARMY OF THE DANUBE.

From the correspondence of the Commander in Chief Massena.

General Massena informs the Directory, that after the manoeuvres of the enemy in the Reintal, and several movements in the extent of a line, which must have made him expand his forces, he determined to unite them in one body, which places him in a situation to attack and beat the enemy in every point he may advance. This disposition is the more advantageous, as the country between the Rhine and him does not afford any position from which the enemy can derive any advantage for the purpose of preventing him to superintend the safety of Helvetia, until the approaching month when he shall be enabled to refuse offensive operations.

It appears from another letter of General Massena to the Directory, dated Zurich the 20th of May, that General Suchet arrived on the 19th at Usteren with his brigade, notwithstanding the obstacles which were opposed to him.

That operation was the consequence of the attack made by the Austrians on Lucerne. The superior force of the enemy, though successful in that measure, did not effect all the advantages which were expected from it. The resistance was so vigorous, that several French cannoniers preferred dying gloriously on their guns, rather than abandon them.

BARONNE, 25 FLOREAL—MAY 14.

Yesterday two Spanish couriers from Madrid, passed through this place on their way to Paris. One of them delivered to the Commissioner, at our municipal administration, a letter from Citizen Guillemardet, which says—

"The Breff fleet arrived on the 18 Floreal (May 7) before Carthage. In passing Malaga it captured an English ship and a frigate of the same nation. The ship was sent into port, as it was found to be damaged."

GENOA, 25th FLOREAL—MAY 14.

We have just received some news from Malta by Captain Cavallia, arrived in nine days from that island where he had taken for the second time a cargo of provisions. When he left Malta the garrison had corn sufficient for one year; wine and brandy for eight months; very little fresh meat; but plenty of salted and vegetables. A corvette had arrived from Toulon, laden with ammunition and provisions.

The port of Malta is blockaded by only four ships of the line and some frigates.

The Moniteur says, that the Elector of Bavaria has recalled his troops from the army of the Empire, and that the greater number of the Secular Princes are about to follow his example.

LONDON—JUNE 3.

THE HAMBURG MAIL.

RECEIVED THIS MORNING.

VERONA—MAY 11.

General Moreau has taken an advantageous position between Coni and Turin, in which he intended to maintain himself, and wait for a reinforcement of 30,000 men; but Suvarrow was already on his march to attack him.

This moment it is reported that the Austrians have entered Bologna.

MAY 13.

(BY EXPRESS.)

The Austrians have their head-quarters at Novi. Turin with its citadel is now in our possession. The combined Russian and English fleets, consisting of 180 ships, have landed at Genoa, and the harbour of the city has been surrendered. General Angereau who had been to succour the French with 8000 men, was taken prisoner with his whole army.

The Austrians and the Russians advanced to the city from two sides, at the same time the 180 ships approached by the sea-side. In this manner the city was obliged to submit.

N. B. Though no official account has been received it is nevertheless generally credited as an event most certainly expected.

TIZZERS—MAY 15.

We have triumphed. The enemy is beaten in all places. Some battalions attacked the Upper Tolly, but were at first repulsed. The 3d battalion was called to their assistance, and they took it by storm, and pursued the enemy within half a league of Chur. We were joined on the road by an officer and 18 Hussars, and took a whole company of grenadiers prisoner.

Last night the Grison peasants took 1100 French prisoners near Chur. The ardour of our troops is as much beyond description as are their fatigues. Colonel Dachs is killed, and Ensign Kratt with about fifty men wounded. In this action 3000 French, with 13 pieces of cannon, fell into our hands.

VIENNA—MAY 15.

From the Vienna Court Gazette, May 15.

The General of cavalry, Count Melas, reports, that according to a report which he received from General Count Alcaide, the stronghold of Orzi Novi which he besieged, has surrendered on the 30th of April, after bombardment of four hours, by capitulation, with the artillery, the garrison, and all the magazines.

LINDAU—MAY 16.

This moment we receive intelligence by express, that this morning early four companies of French troops have been taken prisoners near Chur. The Austrians have also surrounded 3000 men, who cannot possibly escape. Our troops have already advanced beyond Sargans.

A general passage of the Rhine is looked to with anxious expectation.

FELDERICH—MAY 12.

According to an effatette arrived at our head-quarters, Colonel Strauch has joined Colonel Lehoup, near Chivavena, and taken from the retreating enemy 32 pieces of cannon, which they could not get away over the mountains, and several hundred prisoners.

MAY 14.

Seven o'clock P. M.—Victory! the famous Pass of Lucerne has been carried at six o'clock this morning, and the whole 14th French half-brigade are made prisoners.

General Jellachich descended from the mountains by Gampardon, and attacking the French in the rear, drove them from their entrenchments. General Hotze advanced in front, and with three battalions of Warafines forced open the gates of Lucerne, and took eight pieces of cannon. The cavalry are still in pursuit of the enemy. Captain Romberg, of the Staff, is gone through this place to his Royal Highness the Archduke, with this welcome intelligence.

—STOCKS—

This day, (June 3) at twelve o'clock—3 per cent. red.—1 3 per cent. con. 50 1/2

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—JUNE 6.

Tuesday night a cutter arrived in Leith Roads from Hamburg in two days, and she brings the following very material intelligence: The accounts inserted in the French papers of the armies under MORRAU and MACDONALD having effected a junction, are not true, on the contrary, both of these armies have received a severe defeat, amounting to an annihilation of their forces; and General SUWARROW had taken possession of Turin, and the allied army had also entered Genoa.

This important intelligence is corroborated by advices brought by the Hamburg mail which arrived in London on Monday last, at least so far as relates to the capture of Turin and Genoa.

The supplement of a Hamburg paper, printed on Sunday last, contains a letter, dated Verona, May 13, which states, that the town and citadel of Turin is in possession of the allies; that the town and harbour of Genoa have surrendered to the combined Russian and Turkish fleet, and that General Angereau, who was marching with 8000 men to reinforce the French army, has been surrounded and taken prisoner, along with the whole of his division.

Capua, as well as Naples, is now in the possession of the allies.

It is stated in several of the Paris Journals, that the Court of Petersburg has declared war against Prussia: That the Prussian Minister at that Court had officially announced his master's determination not to join the coalition against France; and, it is added, similar notice has been sent to Vienna.

A letter from Frankfort, dated May 20, says—A corps of the Prussian army is certainly forming on the frontiers of Bohemia. On the other hand, the Russian troops are advancing towards the confines of Prussian Poland.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

At last certain intelligence has been received concerning the destination of the Breff fleet. The following are the several accounts:

SUN-OFFICE,

MONDAY, TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

We stop the press to announce, that advices have been received at the Admiralty-Office from Earl St Vincent, at Gibraltar. By these we find that the French fleet appeared off Cadiz on the 8th ult. consisting of twenty-five sail of the line.

Lord Keith, who had heard by the Childers sloop of war of their coming, drew up and offered them battle with fourteen sail against twenty-five, and the whole Spanish fleet, consisting of nearly as many. This they declined, and taking advantage of a westerly wind, sailed into the Mediterranean.

Lord Keith immediately followed them, and sailed for Gibraltar, where he joined Earl St Vincent, who immediately took measures to join Rear-Admiral Duckworth at Minorca, and go in quest of the French fleet, which arrived at Toulon on the 13th.

The enemy declining to attack our fleet with such a decided superiority, confers on our navy all the glory, though not the solidity and advantages of a victory!

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The letters from Lisbon are of the date of the 17th May. Admiral Whitshed passed that port on the preceding day. It was on the 4th of May the French fleet appeared off Cadiz; they were seven miles to the westward of Lord Keith's squadron; and the Spanish fleet about ten to leeward, making preparations to sail.

On this Lord Keith weighed anchor, and ordered the line of battle to be formed, and chased. The fleet did not approach him, but drew close. On the 5th, a violent storm arose from the westward, of which the French fleet took advantage, and sailed into the Mediterranean. They arrived on the 13th at Toulon, supposed to be a good deal damaged.

It was expected Lord St Vincent, who was at Gibraltar, would order Lord Keith round into the Mediterranean, in order to follow them immediately.

By letters received in town this day from Lord Bridport's fleet in Beethoven, we learn that a strong squadron was immediately to be detached for the Mediterranean, under the command of Sir Alan Gardner.

RAIMOUTH—MAY 31.

Arrived the Walsingham packet, Captain Ryan, in 16 days, from Lisbon. Owing to her being sent off with dispatches for Government, she has not brought any mail; she had been only two days at Lisbon. The following you will find to be the most correct account of the Breff fleet. That on the 3d, 4th, and 5th inst. the French fleet, consisting of 33 sail, appeared off Cadiz. Lord Keith came out and offered them battle, with 18 sail of the line; but the French being to windward, declined, and on the morning of the 6th disappeared in bad weather; Lord Keith has not discovered which course they have taken; but imagines they are gone up the Mediterranean. Our force in that quarter, by a passenger in this packet, who was at Palermo on the 5th April, is

Six sail of the line off Alexandria.
Six ditto, cruising between Palermo and Malta.
Five ditto, with Admiral Duckworth at Minorca.

PASSENGERS PER THE WALSINGHAM.
Captain Whitmore, of the Prince of Wales's regiment; Messrs. Nevins, Bohel, Leckie, Skerrit, and Mrs. Dyne.

Captain Whitmore immediately on his arrival set off with dispatches for Government.

It is said by one of the passengers, that a letter from Buonaparte has been intercepted by Capt. Hood, where, in he says, that unless peace be made with England, or resources sent him, it is impossible that he can hold out.

The Spanish fleet is still in port, and Lord Keith has taken his station off that harbour.

Earl St Vincent is on shore at Gibraltar.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON—JUNE 3.

This day some gentlemen of the monied interest waited on Mr Pitt, and had a conversation with him relative to the ensuing loan, which is to be 15 millions and a half.

I understand the Minister proposes to give for every 100l. 125l. 3 per cents. and 50 3 per cents. reduced. The person who takes the lowest sum of long annuities in addition to the above to have the loan.

The Hamburg mail which became due yesterday, has not arrived.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MAY 30.

SCOTS' APPEAL.

ROBERT PAUL, designing himself proprietor of the newspaper called "The Scots Chronicle," published at Edinburgh, Appellant; JOHN CADELL, Esq. of Cockenzie, one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Haddington, Respondent.

Their Lordships heard Counsel relative to this cause, which originated in the circumstance of an insertion in the Scots Chronicle, of September 1, 1797, alleged by the Respondent to be a "calumnious misrepresentation" of his conduct as a magistrate, &c. in the well known affair at Tranent, in Scotland, on the 29th of August 1797.

The Appellant's Counsel was heard at considerable length; after which their Lordships ordered the decree of the Court of Session to be affirmed, with L.100 costs.

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

Tuesday being the anniversary of his Majesty's Birth Day, who enters into the 62d year of his age, the same was observed at Edinburgh with the usual demonstrations of joy. At twelve o'clock the great guns were fired, and the bells set a ringing. The Nottingham militia, drawn up on the Castlehill, fired a feu de joie. The guns were fired from the battery at Leith, and the ships in the Roads. No business was done in the Court of Session, and at the Banks and Public Offices. In the afternoon the Lord Provost and Magistrates, with a number of Noblemen and Gentlemen, assembled in the Parliament House to celebrate this anniversary. In the evening there was an Assembly in the Assembly Rooms, George Street.

VOLUNTEERS.

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH VOLUNTEER LIGHT DRAGOONS, the ROYAL EDINBURGH VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, the ROYAL EDINBURGH and MID LOTHIAN ARTILLERY, the MID LOTHIAN CAVALRY, and the LEITH VOLUNTEERS, were to have marched to Leith, to have fired a Royal Salute, &c. but the day proving extremely wet, it was obliged to be postponed.

—SHOP BREAKERS—

In consequence of the recent shop breakings that have been perpetrated in Edinburgh, the streets have been patrolled during the night for some time past, to discover the perpetrators. Early on Monday morning a fellow was taken up, who bore a very suspicious character, and it now appears he is deeply implicated. Since he was apprehended other six have been taken into custody, and have made such discoveries as will clear up the numerous depredations that have lately been committed.

Price of meal in Edinburgh market, 1s. 6d. per peck. Yesterday our market had a more than common supply of oats, but very dull, and prices lower by a shilling than last week.

Yesterday, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council elected WILLIAM PHIN, Esq. to be Old Provost, in place of THOMAS ELDER, Esq. deceased.

Yesterday, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council conferred the freedom of the city upon Major-General VYSE.

Tuesday the Right Hon. Lord and Lady PEARL, with their family, arrived at Dunbreck's Hotel, from London.

We regret that the rage of the present age seems to be the fabrication of stories, the atrocities of which are shocking to humanity, the authors of them are undoubtedly void of those feelings which it is the pride of every good man to be possessed of; for what must the sensations of the relatives of those people be who are made the theme of them.

In our publications of the 25th ultimo and 3d current, the Ocean, KEMPT, and the destruction of the whole of her crew, five excepted, was copied from a Liverpool paper.

We are happy at being able to relieve the public anxiety by stating, that a letter is this day received from a house of the first respectability in London connected with that vessel, dated the 3d current, announcing her safe arrival at Vera Cruz on the 8th of April.

Mr JAMES LAING, Solicitor at Law, was on Friday last admitted a Procurator before the Court of Admiralty for Scotland.

On Monday the Mid Lothian Gentlemen and Yeomanry Volunteer Cavalry, who have been quartered in Dalkeith and Musselburgh for eight days past, were inspected at Dalkeith by Major-General VYSE, in presence of Sir RALPH ABERCROMBIE, Commander in Chief, both of whom expressed themselves in the highest terms of approbation of the appearance and discipline of this very respectable and useful corps.

On Monday last was paid to the Treasurer of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, fifteen pounds Sterling, being a fine imposed on a wright in Miller Street, for insulting a gentleman in that street on a fair day.

On Saturday last, a man of the name of DICKSON, between 70 and 80 years of age, hanged himself at the Stoup, about a mile from Dumfries, in a fit of insanity.

On Thursday last, while two men were sitting near the fire of a house in Tranent, the hearth stone suddenly fell down, and they were precipitated to the flat below. Fortunately they were more alarmed than hurt; and it was equally fortunate that though there were several women and children in the lower flat yet none of them received any injury, not being near where the stone fell.

FORT GEORGE—JUNE 2, 1799.

Yesterday the 5th (or Fifehire) Militia, received their colours. The regiment made a good appearance—fired well—and performed several evolutions. The colours were consecrated by the Chaplain of the Fort; after which his Grace the Duke of MORARIE (the Colonel) made an excellent and appropriate speech on the occasion to the regiment, delivering the colours to their charge—Lady BALGONIE, and several Ladies were on the field during the ceremony.

Our Correspondent's Remarks on Mr GRATTAN's beautiful Pictures, signed M. is received.

The statement of the cause that came before the General Assembly from Contin, we are again obliged to postpone, as also several other articles—for the remainder of Edinburgh News, see the following page.

—MARRIED—

Monday, Mr ROBERT STEVENSON, tinsmith, to Miss JANE SMITH, eldest daughter of Mr Thomas Smith, tinsmith in Edinburgh.

Monday, at Dumfries, Mr JAMES THOMSON, writer, to Miss JANE LEWIS, daughter of the late Mr John LEWIS, Supervisor of Excise, Dumfries.

Monday, at Burnside, ADAM CHURCH, Esq. merchant in Glasgow, to Miss MARGARET KIPPEN, second daughter of John KIPPEN, Esq. merchant in Greenock.

DIED.

At Edinburgh, Mrs Col. ROBERT MCGREGOR MURRAY, of a daughter the 29th ult.

At Bengal, in August last, Mr WILLIAM LOCKHART, in the Company's Civil Service there, and second son of the late Thomas Lockhart, Esq. one of the Commissioners of Excise in Scotland.

Lately, at his house, Dublin, Major HUGH CAITHNESS.

In East Lothian, JOHN LAWRIE, farmer in Sanderden, aged 70 years.

At Briscoe Hill, near Carlisle, on the 27th ult. FRANCIS EDWARDS, Esq. Surveyor of the General Post Office, Edinburgh, much regretted.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY—JUNE 3.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR presented to the Assembly a complete copy of the STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND, in 21 volumes, which was ordered to be laid among the records; and the thanks of the Assembly were voted to Sir John. The Committee who were appointed to draw up the Pastoral Letter relative to the Missionary and Itinerant Preachers, presented the same; which was agreed to, and 4000 copies of it ordered to be printed, to be circulated among the Presbyteries, &c. and it was appointed to be read from the pulpit of every parish the first Sunday after it is received. This Committee also gave in a report relative to Sunday Schools, which was also adopted, and 1500 copies of it ordered to be printed for the use of the Church.

The Assembly, upon the report of a Committee, formed the libel in the case of Mr NIVISON, Minister of Penpont, relevant, and remitted it to the Presbytery to take the proof. After going through several other unimportant pieces of business, the Assembly was dissolved in the usual manner, first by the Moderator, and then by the Lord High Commissioner, and another appointed to meet on Thursday the 22d of May 1800.

TUESDAY—JUNE 4.

This day, the Commission of the General Assembly met, when after hearing parties at great length, they unanimously affirmed the sentence of the Synod of Dumfries, deposing Mr THOMAS HENDERSON, Minister of Dryadale, from the Holy Ministry, and declared that church vacant.

WILD BEASTS.

Just arrived at Edinburgh, and to be seen for a few days, in the Caravan, near the Theatre—the Largest Collection of FOREIGN ANIMALS and BIRDS ever exhibited in this kingdom. The Collection consists of a most stupendous *Ma's Elephant*, the largest ever seen in this kingdom; the sagacity and knowledge of this animal are beyond what the human imagination can suggest.—A most beautiful *Male Zebra*, the only one to be seen alive in the kingdom, hatched July 7, 1798.—A fine *Young Lion*; his majestic look, and tremendous roaring strike terror throughout the kingdom of quadrupeds.—Three *Royal Tigers*; these animals are larger and more daring than the Lion, and their limbs are superior to those of any Ox.—Two beautiful *Spotted Leopards*.—Three *Hyenas*; they are extremely ferocious, and it is impossible to tame them.—An *Antelope*; this animal is said to be the swiftest animal on the face of the globe.—A *South American Vulture*, or *Condor Minor*, from the Brazils; the wings, when extended, measure eight feet from point to point; and in a wild state will carry up a lamb with ease.—A fine young *Pelican of the Wilderness*.

They are well secured in strong iron dens, so that the most timorous person may approach them without fear or danger. Admission One Shilling.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, June 3.

We had but a moderate supply of Wheat this day; and as pretty many buyers appeared prices revived, and the market ended nearly the same as last Monday.

Barley is dull at last week's prices, though but little fresh has come in.

We had not many arrivals of Oats this day; and as the exportation is still prohibited from the Russian and Prussian ports, prices revived; but they must still be noted as per quarter under last week's prices.

English Wheat, 56 00 0 | Malt, 42 4 0
Essex, 61 00 0 | Fine, 45 0 0
Barley, 32 00 0 | Oats, 31 34 0
Sulfol, 35 00 0 | Meal, 34 37 0
Fine Flour, 48 30 0 | Fine, 48 30 0

BRITISH NAVY.

Monthly Statement of the Distribution of the British Naval Force exclusive of the Hired Armed Vessels, which are chiefly employed in protecting the Coasting Trade.

	Line.	50's.	Frig.	Stp.	Tot.
In Port and fitting out	7	2	48	127	184
Guard-ships, Hospital-ships, and Prison-ships, at the several Ports	36	3	3	0	42
In the English and Irish Channels	28	2	34	51	115
In the Downs and North Seas	13	4	12	33	62
At the West India Islands, and on the passage	3	6	22	25	57
At Jamaica	6	1	10	14	37
In America, and at Newfoundland	2	1	9	9	21
Cape of Good Hope, East Indies, & on the passage	2	3	13	14	40
Coast of Africa	6	0	1	1	8
Gibraltar and Mediterranean	43	1	29	21	94
Total in Commission	147	19	287	295	648
Receiving ships	9	1	5	0	15
Serviceable and repairing for service	4	0	5	0	9
In ordinary	20	2	34	34	90
Building	15	2	8	2	27
Total	195	24	439	338	789

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DUMFRIES.

May 19. Strathairly, Hutchison, from Dyrat for Copenhagen.
—20. Pictessie, Oswald, from Ahrensuhl for Memel, ballast.
—21. Phebe, Thomson, from London for Riga, ditto.
Haddock, Hutchinson, from Lond. for Petersburg, goods.
Providencia, Perry, from Lond. for Danzig, ballast.
Peter, Hutchinson, from Newcastle, for Memel, ditto.

Yesterday, 12 or 15 sail of vessels arrived from Flecker in Norway, the Martin sloop of war having conveyed them from thence to the eastward of the Scaw. This forenoon, the Circe frigate and Santa cutter arrived with a fleet from the North, and the Ariadne frigate with a fleet from Hull. The Olive Branch of Kincaidine, Peter Crear, we hear is captured by a French privateer, and carried into Norway.—Wind W. by S.

BURGESS, May 21, 1799.

HOWDEN & CO.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

June 3. Catharine and Isobel, Naurs, from Perth, goods—Christy and Jean, Wallace, from Almonoth, grain—Beaufort, McLaren, from Hull—Maria, Jackson, from Glasgow—Lady Grant, Halkerton, from Aberdeen—all with goods—Mercury, Arthur, from Christiansand, deals—Isabella, Gallaway, from Liverpool, salt—Providence, Alexander, from Aberdeen, grain—Hawk, 100, from Austruther, ditto—Sally, Kemp, from Lynn, ditto—Le Rose, Audcher, from Ostend, prize to the King cutter, ballast—Britannia, Nisbet, from London, goods—Roxburgh Packet, Taylor, from ditto, ditto—Christian, M'Farlane, from Newcastle, grain.
—4. William and Ann, M'Calpin, from Dunbar, goods—Jean, Muir, from North Berwick, grain—Edinburgh Packet, Wilson, from Hull, goods—Elizabeth and Ann, Beg, from Cromarty, grain.
—5. Peggy, Muir, from Banff, goods—Phoenix, Neilson, from London, ditto—William and Bersey, Juffin, from Boston, grain—Peggy, Low, from Newburgh, ditto—Molly, Lighton, Stimpson, from Armdale, ditto.

